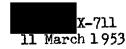
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London

Prior to the announcement of a new government the British

Fereign Office considered thate

- (1) Stalin's death would shake the government and the people and that possibilities of tensions within the Kremlin were probably great.
- (2) That the present and immediate future arose time for the greatest caution on the part of the West. Death of Stalin may arouse wave of patriotism which would react against any provocation. Dangers of miscalculation are at present greater on both sides due to unpredictable policies of new leadership.
- (3) Foreign Office stated that Churchill would undoubtedly be "itching" for a meeting between USSR and Western leaders and that it might be well to offer advantageous possibilities for such talks.

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OUTSIDE REACTION TO STALIN'S DEATH

3

YOGOSLAVIA

Tito believes Soviet hold on Stalin's weakened especially Albania

"Dictators never build up a successor."

Pijade believes Stalin's disappearance will seriously weaken Soviet think new regime may undertake new adventures to cover up domestic
situations. Kardelj says Yugoslavia would rebuff overtures by new
government - predicts disintergration of Cominform structure and weaken
Soviet hold of satellites. Mao will grow. He "May even begin to
instruct Moscow" - but China industrially dependent on Russia eventually new purges.



FRANCE

Foreign Office official raises interesting question whether Malenkov as a great Russian will be acceptable to Russian Soviet minorities—Stalin was a Georgian.



INDIA

Nehru believes new system to make decisions must be created/since Stalin last word on everything.

Mao may try to become chief spokesman for the USSR--China Cominform movement. For immediate future Soviet policies tougher than under Stalin - might

un Somet

3

Indian Communist Party might become more allied to Peiping than Moscow.